

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

W. C. STERCHER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1863.

The "Conservatives" of Connecticut.

There can be no doubt in any intelligent and unprejudiced mind, that there is a faction of politicians in the North, who having long held office, and filled their pockets by acting with the pro-slavery corporation of the now rebellious States, long earnestly to see their old companions reinstated in their former political power, and the nation delivered over soul and body to negro aristocracy, as it was during the BUCHANAN administration. These pirates are now seeking to secure rebel votes in case of the restoration of the Union, by proclaiming the very dogmas which precipitated the South into the present rebellion. They hope to be able to secure a few Northern States, by inveighing against high taxes, corruption, etc., and these, with the consolidated Southern States, will throw the Government into the hands of the so-called "conservatives" at the election in 1864. VALLANDIGHAM, BAIGHT, and VOORHIES know that every speech they make denouncing confiscation, war taxes, new levies, and "radical" or earnest war measures, will be gratefully treasured up by JEFF. DAVIS, ISHAM HARRIS, and JUDAH BENJAMIN, and remembered when these fellows return in all their wonted pomp, and with more than their wonted power to the city of Washington. For this SYRUS trims his sails. For this the copperheads of Illinois and Indiana howl at the Administration. For this the Cincinnati Enquirer, the New York Journal of Commerce and the Louisville Journal pour forth floods of invective against the war measures of the Administration. There never was a viler piece of political fraud and hypocrisy than this same self-styled "conservative" movement. The devil might as well organize a Christian association, their Peace Conventions, Armistices, Legislative Conferences, etc., are all cut out of the same cloth. They are cheats, humbugs and impostors. These Northern Conservatives are no friends of the Southern loyal men, they are only the friends of the rebel leaders. To gratify the latter they would fasten, forever, beyond the hope or possibility of relief, the very evil which has been the fruitful source of all our troubles, and which now hangs like a mill stone about our necks. They have no care for the progress, the prosperity, and the improvement of the South, outside of that narrow-minded, and intolerant school of Carnous politics, which has been her curse. They would willingly let the intellect and enterprise and wealth of the North and of Europe be barred out forever from Southern soil by the Chinese wall of a barbarous slave code. In order that the Union men of this region may see what are the teachings of these Northern "Conservatives" we will quote a few passages from the resolutions passed at the Connecticut State Convention on the 18th ult. The preamble says that "whereas the Administration of the General Government has for nearly two years been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States, &c." Mark the expression. It is not said that the rebel States have come in collision with the Government; but that the Government has come in collision with the rebel States. The Government has interfered with the rebel States and trampled upon their rights. It violated the sanctity of State Sovereignty and therefore the Government is to blame, and not the rebel States.

The First Resolution says that "the United States is not a nation, or a Republic, or a Government, but a Confederacy!" A Confederacy indeed! Why, the very term chosen to express the ideas these conservatives have about the Federal Union shows their bias towards treason. It is the very term chosen by JEFF. DAVIS. The resolutions next aver that the liberties of the people are menaced, not by the Southern rebellion, but "by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be maintained by the energetic action of State authority."

The next resolution asserts that the "time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Union are ready to abandon the monstrous folly that the Union can be restored by the armed hand."

The next resolution pledges the Conservatives of Connecticut to endeavor to secure the cessation of hostilities.

The resolutions denounce the Military Bill and Banking Bill, arraign the Administration on manifold charges, while the only words spoken against the rebellion are that "secession is a heresy, undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution!" The resolutions do not say whether the South had a right to secede or not. They only say that secession is not sanctioned by the Constitution. The last of these precious resolutions declare that the Conservatives will "use their utmost influence to prevent the payment of a single dollar of the money unconstitutionally appropriated for the unwarranted Executive project of compensated Emancipation." Such are the resolutions of this modern Hartford convention. There is not one honest, manly, patriotic, or magnanimous sentiment uttered in the whole wretched batch. They are hypocritical, cowardly, dishonest, and seditious. They appeal not to the magnanimity and loyalty of the people, but to their sordidness and disaffection. The

men who could draft and adopt such atrocious resolutions, would kidnap negroes for a slave-trader, rob a school fund or defame a woman. Nothing more thoroughly disloyal was ever uttered by a gang of Mississippi woman-whippers, and secessionists. Catch such conservatives giving one dollar to remote slavery from Maryland or Missouri. They would rather pay ten to see the number of slaves in the country trebled, for they are shrewd enough to know that the difficulty of removing slavery increases with the number of the slaves. The slaves are now a part of a big political machine, which these conservatives think they can control, and hence they so bitterly reproach the Administration, and manifest their partiality for the South. The Union men of the South almost unanimously repudiate such allies. They regard them as dangerous foes of the nation, but little if any better than Southern rebels.

Indiana Copperheads Digging up the Corpses of a Union Soldier.

Mr. HARTLEY, a soldier in one of the Indiana regiments, died in Hospital No. 4, in this place, some two weeks ago, and his body was carried home by his son to Rochester, Fulton county, Indiana, where his remains were interred. A few days afterwards a Union meeting was held in that vicinity, several copperheads left the meeting hurrying for JEFF. DAVIS, and after collecting about a hundred other vagabonds of the Butternut stripe, twenty-five of whom were armed, repaired to the soldier's grave, dug up the coffin and dropped it open with axes. The reason for this horrid deed, was, as these Jackals in human form alleged, that the coffin contained a lot of Governor MONROE's fire-arms. The brutes, however, found nothing in the coffin save the mangled remains of a soldier who had sacrificed his life for his country. Before the work of exhuming the corpse was begun, the body-snatchers placed a guard around the grave. One of the men growing ashamed of the brutal work, refused to participate in it, but the captain of the gang, ORANGE MERRITT, presented a pistol to his breast, and threatened to kill him if he withdrew. The corpse was reinterred by the soldier's widow, who placed a notice over the grave, begging that the body of her husband might be allowed to repose in peace. We gather these statements from a letter written by the widow to her son, who is a nurse in Hospital No. 4, in this city.

We are gratified to learn that the assessment on disloyal citizens for the relief of the poor is fast being paid in. Over \$1200 was paid in yesterday. Mr. MARK COCKRILL, of this vicinity, who is worth near half a million of dollars, and who gave \$25,000 to the Southern Confederacy, had been assessed for the trifling sum of \$1,000, which was not a tithe of what he had the right to pay. While conversing on the subject of his assessment, at the capitol yesterday, with Mr. FOWLER, the Comptroller, he became very much excited, and abused that gentleman in a most unprovoked, vulgar and profane manner, and finally struck him in the face. Mr. FOWLER, who is one of the kindest and most peaceable of men, and had hitherto paid no attention to his violent language, immediately knocked him down. Mr. COCKRILL was then taken by the guard and confined in the Penitentiary, where he will have plenty of time and opportunity to reflect on his misconduct.

Letter From Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.

The following is an extra from a letter from Major-General Rosecrans to his brother, which we have been requested to lay before our readers. Its date is Feb. 10:

"You see the Enquirer abuses me for speaking the truth. We owe to them, if they do not credit my testimony about the cruelty, injustice and treachery of the Confederate leaders—if ever those leaders through the Providence of God and the baseness and folly of the people of the loyal States, gain the power, I am persuaded that the persons who have succeeded by the hugest and most persevering lies, in getting men to engage in war—who called out 'friends' to decoy and murder our pickets—who have borne our flag and worn our uniform to deceive us in battle—violated the rights of flags of truce—fired on a hospital boat, at killed wounded men by that, and by exposing them to rain and mud—who teach and encourage women to perjure themselves—who inculcate guerrilla warfare—who murder Union men and strip their families of their property—and boast of civility—that these men who violate all rights that stand in the way of their unjust desires, can never be trusted in any other way than as you trust wild beasts—when you have them secure—caged or chained! And do you think the voice of those who stay at home should be raised to cheer on our enemies and discourage us?—to raise enemies around us and strengthen the hands of those—who as Jeff. Davis said—'only lack the power to own the Ohio!' Shall the fathers and brothers of those brave and honest men who have perished their lives for the country and the safety of home turn against them? Shall the men who are getting rich off the Government patronage—who sleep quietly and peacefully in their beds because we watch here in cold and wet, stab us in the back and denounce us?"

"I have trusted in the Lord; I shall never be confounded." A fitting motto for a Christian, patriot and soldier. The heroic soldiers of the Union exclaim: "Friends in the North," will you "stab us in the back and denounce us?" The persecuted and outraged loyal citizens of the South who now groan under sore oppression, exclaim: "Brethren of the North will you desert us?" Even now the answer comes thundering back, "Never!"

Correction.

Editor of the Union:

The following editorial notice of Col. BRIDGES, of East Tennessee, appears in the Nashville Dispatch of this morning, and does injustice to that gentleman whether so intended or not, by leaving an impression that he was elected to one Congress, or ran for one, and was elected to another, or sought to get to another:

George W. Bridges, of Athens, was elected to Congress in August, 1861, in the third district in this State, and attempted to make his way to Washington through the mountains of East Tennessee and Kentucky about the time that the Hon. Horace Maynard did, but he was captured by the rebels and taken back, on the ground that the election was held for members of the Confederate Congress. Mr. Bridges was subsequently released on the strength of some representation, the nature of which we do not now remember. He passed through this city a few days ago, and we notice he took his seat in Congress on Thursday. His congressional career will be brief, extending over less than a week.

The facts are, that Col. BRIDGES, last summer was a year ago, was announced in my paper as a candidate for the Congress of the United States, in the Chattanooga District—met his competitor on the stump, opposed secession—declared himself a candidate for the United States Congress—and was elected by a majority of ELEVEN HUNDRED VOTES, and started to Washington with a certificate of his election to that Congress. He had made arrangements for his wife and children to follow him, which they did in a car. He was in Kentucky, near the Stagg line, awaiting their arrival, but when his wife arrived in Jamestown, Tennessee county, and was within twenty-five miles of him, the rebels arrested her, and dispatched one of their soldiers in citizen's clothes, to inform him that she was at the point of death, and desired his return, the messenger claiming to have been sent by her. As any other gentleman would have done, believing the report, he returned instantly. He was at once seized, and with his wife and children rushed into Knoxville, escorted by a swearing, scolding, and insulting gang of rebel cavalry. Thus, by fraud and falsehood, he was captured and returned, the same foul means by which the State was rushed out of the Union, and the hell-born and hell-bound monster of Secession was inaugurated.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

February 28, 1863.

The order of General MITCHELL, published in yesterday's Union, in relation to the refusal of the Agent of the Gas Company to transfer certain shares of their Company, which had been legally sold by the Cincinnati Gas Company, on the ground that the shares had been forfeited to the rebel Government, by the Sequestration Act, will be heartily commended. It is exactly right. The conduct of the Agent of the Gas Company in this matter, and of the company in tolerating it, was certainly a piece of superlative presumption and insolence, and displayed not only rank treason but a wonderful lack of sense. Every man of them implicated in this matter ought to be consigned at once, and if he refuses to fight for the stars and stripes should be held as a prisoner of war, subject to be exchanged. We have tolerated the impudence of traitors long enough in Nashville.

Grand Pepper Dance.

We are informed that 14 Germans had a grand ball on the square a few nights ago. Some mischievous fellows sprinkled the floor with Cayenne pepper during a superb Quadrille, and consequently the party sneezed themselves clear out of doors. We learn that the gallant Tenthons intend giving another ball shortly—minus the pepper.

The Cincinnati Gazette thinks that it would have been better "for the integrity of our commanders, and for the safety of their posts and the progress of their expeditions, if the rebel incendiaries had burned every bale of cotton before it touched the hands of our officers or of the traders, a class of whom have been as treacherous to both sides as the infamous Cowboys of the Revolution."

Consequently it has no tears to shed over rebel incendiarism of cotton.

A Rare Conversion to the Proclamation Policy.

Below I send you an extract from a letter of J. G. Guthrie, Esq., who has heretofore been considered rather pro-slavery, or, at least, tender-footed, on the Union question. The letter was written to Col. Moore, of the 21st regiment Missouri volunteers, now commanding the post at Union City, Tennessee. The many friends of Mr. Guthrie and his brother have been pleased to learn that they have fully sided with the Administration in its most radical measures.

The Messrs. Guthrie are members of the law firm of Green, Williams & Co., of St. Louis, composed, in part, by those former rabid secessionists, Hon. James S. Green and Judge A. Reese. But to the letter:

"CARTERS, Mo., Feb. 5, 1863.

"Colonel Moore, 21st Missouri, Union City, Tennessee:

"DEAR SIR: I have been thinking of you for some time. He wishes to be remembered. He and I go for the President's proclamation, and the arming of the three hundred thousand negroes, with all our might.

"My brother says to write you that if you get hold of some nice negro girls, to send us one a piece.

"At first I was afraid that the proclamation would not work well, but I now view it very differently. I now am satisfied that the war will never end till slavery is choked to death, and the sooner the better.

"Yours very truly,

"J. G. GUTHRIE."

More Rebel Vandalism!

Cars Destroyed and Mules Captured!

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Again Besieged!

We received information last evening to the effect that the freight-train which left this city yesterday morning for Nashville had been captured at Woodburn, on the line between Simpson and Warren counties by a party of rebel guerrillas, and learned subsequently that the cars, about twenty in number, had been destroyed.

There were upon the train two hundred and forty mules belonging to the Government and a quantity of freight belonging to individuals. A number of the mules were turned loose, and the remainder were driven off by the thieves upon who made the attack upon the train. Fortunately two or three heavily-laden cars containing goods belonging to Messrs. Harney, Hughes & Co., Mr. Samuel Jones, and others of this city, had been left behind at Bowling Green for some reason, and escaped the rapacity of the rebel vandals.

After the devilish work of destroying the train had been consummated to the satisfaction of the heartless wretches, they laid out the locomotive to its fullest height and started the machine down the road at the top of its speed, hoping that it would be encountered by the passenger train coming up from Nashville. The locomotive steamed down the track through Franklin and by other stations at a fearful rate of speed, but the supply of steam was finally exhausted, and the machine came to a halt, the funds failing to carry out their diabolical plot to cause a collision, which must have been attended with fearful loss of life and great destruction of property. The conductor of the upward-bound train received information of the trouble on the road at Woodburn, and returned to Nashville with his train. That train left Nashville for this city last evening, however, and will be due here this morning.

This succession of terrible crimes is attributed by our military authorities to a band of fifty or sixty rebel guerrillas who reside in the vicinity of Woodburn.

Trains for Nashville will leave this city at the usual hours this morning.

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia, said in a speech in 1829:

"I wish, indeed, that I had been born in a land where domestic and negro slavery is unknown. I wish that Providence had freed my country from this moral and political evil. It is supposed that our slave labor enables us to live in luxury and ease, without industry, without care, the evil of slavery is greater to the master than to the slave."

The Virginia House of Burgesses said in an address:

"The abolition of domestic slavery is the great object of desire to these colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary to exclude all further importations from Africa. Yet our repeated efforts to effect this, by prohibiting and by imposing duties which might amount to prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by the majority of the House—those preferring the advantages of a few British corsairs to the lasting interests of the American States and to the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice."

CHARLES CARROLL, the largest slaveholder in Maryland, said in his will, dated March, 1801:

"I have always regarded slavery as a great evil, producing injury and loss in grain-growing States, to the whites principally."

And can a nation which clings to this "moral and political evil" and "deeply wound the rights of human nature" expect to prosper and escape the punishment of heaven?

Gen. Combs' Letters.

General LESLIE COMBS has published the correspondence between himself, and the Committee of the City Council in reference to the celebration on the 23d ult., and desires that it shall be republished in the UNION. We suppose it is unnecessary to publish the letter of invitation, but cheerfully publish General COMBS' reply:

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d is received, and I can leave my daily labor here I will come to Nashville, and "unite with the City Council and citizens in paying all due reverence and respect to the memory of Washington on the 22d inst."

Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to denounce in Nashville in the vicinity of the tomb of Jackson, the vile traitors of the South, who have plotted the overthrow of our government, as I would at Rimini, Italy, their collaborators of the North—the malignant abolitionists. Tennessee and Kentucky must stand together and fight with bayonets and bullets both sets of traitors and save the Union and the Constitution. We can do it, and owe it to ourselves and our ancestors, and our posterity to do it.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

LESLIE COMBS.

ANDREW MEYER, Esq., Clerk, &c., &c.

Col. Gilbert's "Style of Eloquence."

Col. Gilbert, who dispersed the traitorous Convention at Frankfort, Ky., the other day, received an invitation to attend and participate in the great Union meeting at Cincinnati, on Monday, to which he made the following reply:

FRANKFORT, Feb. 21, 1863.

I feel highly complimented by your invitation, but being satisfied that the meeting at Pike's Opera House will not be of a character requiring my style of eloquence, I must forego the pleasure.

S. A. GILBERT.

Refugees from Central Kentucky, report at Cincinnati, that Breckinridge is marching on Lexington with 20,000 men. It wants confirmation.

This is now the season of Lent. It commenced on the 18th ult. It is called Lent because its observance was borrowed from the English church.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Our Government has been officially informed of the action of the Mexican Government in relation to the invasion of Texas by bands of vagabond Mexicans. The Mexican authorities have decided to make solemn declarations to the Confederate Government that such incursions are not only disapproved by the Mexican Government, but meet its unqualified condemnation. The Government of Tamaulipas is required, as far as possible, to prevent such invasion of the neighboring soil of Texas. Should the Texans or other rebels retaliate by invading Mexico, they are to be treated as bandits; those from Mexico passing into Texas are to forfeit all claims to protection from the Mexican Government.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, Feb. 21.

Via Cairo, Feb. 20.

Already much suffering is known to exist in Vicksburg in consequence of our cutting off their entire river communication. Deserters state, that unless they have relief speedily, the place will of necessity be evacuated. A rebel lieutenant while speaking of the matter, yesterday to our officers, wept, saying it was too bad to see brave soldiers thus in danger of being disgraced by starvation, and not allowed to defend their homes. There is no doubt whatever that these stories of starvation are true.

The gunboat Indiana is supposed to have already passed Port Hudson, and communicated with Gen. Banks.

The canal at Lake Providence, promises to be navigable in about a week.

The whole country surrounding here is overflooded. It rains constantly, and considerable sickness prevails.

After a week or two of steady rain, the sky has again cleared up mild.

The water had already covered a good part of the camping ground so that the rain ceased and a momentary respite. Yesterday we had quite a spirited engagement between one of our mortars and the enemy's batteries. About noon the mortar was, by command of the Admiral, towed down to position within easy range of Vicksburg, and directly across the point from their principal batteries. It immediately commenced firing, most of the shells being directed at the rebel steamer Vicksburg, which was hit two or three times, but the extent of the damage is unknown. The rebels replied from two batteries, throwing shot and shell into the water around our mortar, but causing no injury. It is understood that a couple of floats will remain constantly at that point to annoy the rebels by dropping every fifteen minutes some shells among them.

Reports from all of our operations recently have been very favorable. The canal by way of Lake Providence is regarded as certainly successful, and it is thought will be finished in ten days.

The turret iron-clad Indiana is understood to be above Port Hudson, and to have destroyed a steamer, which was lying under the guns at that place.

Stirring times may be expected here within two weeks.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Special despatch to the Times from Lexington says that the excitement subsided this morning.

The Richmond scare was without foundation.

The flight of Wednesday was more successful than reported. Some twenty-five prisoners were taken and all of the wagons recovered.

General Garfield left yesterday with considerable force for some point unknown.

The rebel force beyond Mount Sterling is said to have scattered in their retreat.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.—The steamer Continental, from Lake Providence to-day, reports the canal at Vicksburg as nearly completed, the work having reached from the lake to within five rods of the river. The canal is 250 feet wide.

Van Dorn is reported to have crossed the Tennessee river at Florence with 8,000 cavalry to reinforce Bragg.

The expedition from Corinth in reported to have captured 300 rebels at Tusculum on the 22d inst.

CAIRO, Feb. 26.—The steamer Wallace brings confirmation of the capture by the rebels of the ram Queen of the West.

Passengers report nothing of importance transpiring below.

It is believed much suffering exists at Vicksburg in consequence of the interruption of river communication. Deserters seem to think that unless relief soon arrives the place must be evacuated.

The Indiana is reported to have destroyed a rebel steamer near Port Hudson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The steamer Augusta has arrived from Hilton Head with dates to the 20th. The following is a synopsis of the Herald's correspondence:

The rebels in Savannah are straining every nerve to complete their new iron-clad, in which they have great confidence.

The rebels announce that four steamers ran the blockade off Charleston in one day—the Leopard and Wagner, from Nassau on the 4th, and the others, not named, bound to Liverpool, one of which had J. B. Clay, of Kentucky, on board.

Gen. Hunter has peremptorily ordered all the staff of Gen. Porter out of the Department of the South for the utterance of sentiments tending to create dissension and insubordination.

Firing was heard on the Quebec river, and it was expected that the Union iron-clad L'Assaut and the rebel iron-clad were engaged.

UNION REFUGES.—The New Albany Ledger says that twenty-five or thirty refugees from the Southern border counties of Kentucky arrived in that city yesterday, and that the Union citizens of the Southern and Southwestern portions of the Commonwealth are leaving their homes in large numbers, having been driven away by the rebel invaders.

Gen. McClellan has finally concluded to obey the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the war, and has arrived here to give his testimony before them. It is rumored that portions of the evidence against him before the Committee are still worse than anything yet made public.

BRUTUS CLAY made a powerful Union speech the other day in the House of Representatives. He said that Mr. LINCOLN had done no more than WASHINGTON and JACKSON had done, in the matter of arrests and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and no more than he had a right to do to preserve the Union.

We believe that the opinion of the sturdy Kentuckian will be the verdict of posterity.

Five families, embracing twenty-eight persons, Union refugees from Rockcastle county, Ky., arrived at Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening by the Kentucky Central Railroad. They were obliged to leave their homes on account of the impossibility of making a living on the farms in the present distracted state of that portion of Kentucky. They arrived at Cincinnati in an entirely destitute condition, some of the children being barefooted. They are on their way to Illinois.

So says the Louisville Journal. This piece of intelligence is a good text for an article against radicalism.

New Advertisements.

W. C. STERCHER, Editor.

Monday Evening, March 2, 1863.

Willow Copse.

MERRY COBBLER.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

Monday Evening, March 24.

SPRAGUE'S MINSTRELS.

CORNET BAND.

EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.

NEW YORK.

CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

SIGHT DRAFTS.

NEW YORK.

CINCINNATI.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.

CLOTH HOUSE.

HENRY MARKS & CO.

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

TAILORS' TRIMMING.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

NOTICE!

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

LOUIS MARCUS.

ATTENTION!

LOUIS MARCUS.

NOTICE TO SUTLERS.

NOTICE TO SUTLERS.

NOTICE TO SUTLERS.

NOTICE TO SUTLERS.

NOTICE TO SUTLERS.

NOTICE TO SUTLERS.

NEW STOCK

OF FINE

MILITARY GOODS.

AT THE OLD STAND.

56 College Street,

ONE DOOR FROM THE SQUARE.

N. DERBY,

MILITARY TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN FINE MILITARY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LOT

OF OVERCOATS,

AT LOW PRICES.

Fine Heavy Beaver Blouses;

DOUBLE AND SINGLE-BREADED

DRESS UNIFORM COATS,

For Staff-Officers and Cavalry.

500 Pairs Officers' Pants,

Dark and Light Blue Vests,

New Styles Military Vests,

Double and Single-Breasted Jackets,

Shirts and Suspenders,

Small Fine Field Glasses,

100 Pairs Three-Rose Gold Embroidered

SHOULDER-STRAPS,

For Major-Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, Lieutenants,

Captains, Majors, Surgeons, Captains, 1st and 2d Lieutenants; Staff, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

Smith's Patent Metallic Straps,

By the single pair, or hundred.

WEATHER-BLANKETS, Cross Garters, Cross

Shirts, 1st Corps, and all kinds of Military Trappings, Coats, Boots, &c.

RUBBER GOODS—Blankets, Pouches,

Silk Rubber Coats, &c.

7,000 PAPER COLLARS,

50 Doz. Fine

WOOLEN OVERSHIRTS,

(Kilts large and long.)

Under-shirts and Drawers,

Fine Shaker Woolen Socks,

Gaiters, Gloves, Suspenders,

Ties and Scarfs.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR UNIFORMS.

and other satisfaction guaranteed.

NEW style gold plated Staff Buttons, very

fine, for presentation; Gold plated and Real silver

presentation Buttons;